ALLENTOWN-BETHLEHEM MSA ALTOONA MSA BEAVER COUNTY PMSA ERIE MSA HARRISBURG-LEBANON-CARLISLE MSA JOHNSTOWN MSA LANCASTER MSA
PHILADELPHIA PMSA PITTSBURGH PMSA READING MSA SCRANTON /WILKES-BARRE MSA SHARON MSA STATE COLLEGE MSA WILLIAMSPORT MSA YORK MSA

PENNSYLVANIA'S

LABOR FORCE

..... A Monthly Statistical Analysis

HIGHLIGHTS

- The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for Pennsylvania increased 0.5 of a percentage point to 4.6 percent in October.
- October's advance preliminary total of 5,156,200 nongricultural jobs was the highest on record.
- Weeks claimed were down sharply in September.
- Average weekly hours were up 0.2 of an hour in September.
- In September, ten of the fifteen major market areas maintained their full employment, with rates of 5.0 percent or less, for the third consecutive month.
- Sixty-seven counties maintained their single-digit unadjusted unemployment rates in September.

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ISSUED: NOVEMBER 1989

LABOR MARKET INFORMATION

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

Robert P. Casey, Governor

Department of Labor and Industry Bureau of Research and Statistics

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

BUREAU OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

Pennsylvania's Labor Force ....A Monthly Statistical Analysis

is published monthly by the Bureau of Research and Statistics.
Focusing on economic information and analysis, the publication is intended for a variety of users from business leaders, government administrators and planners to the general public.

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The following is a list of Analysts and the counties they serve.

Analyst	Phone Number	Counties
Edward Murray	(215)560-1977 560-1978	Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery, Philadelphia Counties in PA; Burlington, Camden, and Gloucester Counties in NJ
Kenneth Shockley	(215)378-4314	Carbon, Lehigh, Northampton, Pike, Wayne, Schuylkill, Berks Counties in PA; Warren County, NJ
John H. Ruehlman, Jr.	(717)826-2538 826-2418	Columbia, Lackawanna, Luzerne, Monroe, Wyoming, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Bradford, Tioga
James J. Mowad	(717)783-3294 783-3908	Cumberland, Dauphin, Lebanon, Perry, Lancaster, Adams, York, Franklin, Fulton
Glenn Lynn	(717)327-3504 327-3532	Centre, Lycoming, Potter, Juniata, Mifflin, Clinton, Montour, Northumberland, Snyder, Union
William Findley	(814)533-2213 533-2207	Blair, Cambria, Somerset, Bedford, Clearfield, Jefferson, Huntingdon, Elk, Cameron
William Ceriani	(412)565-5350 565-5324 565-5346	Beaver, Allegheny, Fayette, Washington, Westmoreland, Butler Indiana, Armstrong, Lawrence, Greene
Carol Patterson	(814)871-4298 871-4765	Erie, Mercer, McKean, Clarion, Crawford, Forest, Venango, Warren

CURRENT LABOR FORCE SITUATION

LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES FOR OCTOBER 1989

Pennsylvania's October employment situation showed early signs of weakness arising from the nation's economic soft landing. A moderate employment loss pushed the statewide rate of unemployment up to 4.6 percent in October from 4.1 percent in September. The nationwide rate was unchanged in October at 5.3 percent.

Data, made available through the Current Population Survey of households by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics, show October's seasonally adjusted employment in Pennsylvania at 5,530,000, down from 5,572,000 in September. Although employment has drifted well below the all time high of 5,778,000 set in March of this year, it is still holding above 1988 levels. October's employment was 94,000 above the year-ago level and 111,000 above the level of two years ago.

UNITED STATES & PENNSYLVANIA
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
(SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

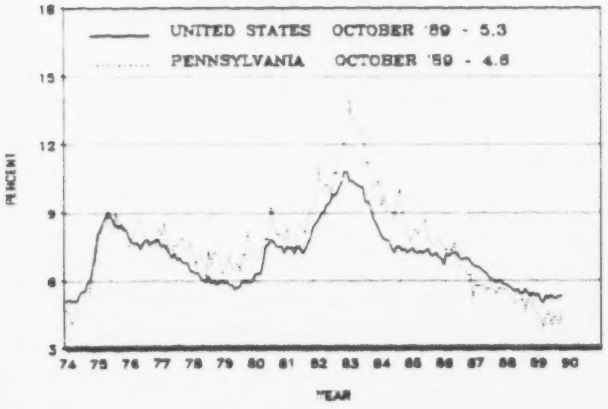


TABLE 1
TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT
IN PENNSYLVANIA
(All persons in thousands)

RESIDENT DATA	OCT. 1989	SEPT. 1989	OCT. 1988	NET CHANGE FROM SEPT. 1989	NET CHANGE FROM OCT. 1988
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED DATA					
Civilian Labor Force	5,798	5,813	5,744	-15	54
Employment	5,530	5,572	5,436	-42	94
Unemployment	268	241	308	27	-40
Rate of Unemployment (%)	4.6	4.1	5.4	0.5	-0.8
UNADJUSTED DATA					
Civilian Labor Force	5,857	5,862	5,807	-5	50
Employment	5,598	5,625	5,514	-27	84
Unemployment	259	237	294	22	-35
Rate of Unemployment (%)	4.4	4.0	5.1	0.4	-0.7

Unemployment, adjusted for seasonality, rose 27,000 to 268,000 in October. This pushed the seasonally adjusted rate of unemployment up to 4.6 percent, at the high end of the range in which the rate has been fluctuating during 1989. This range includes a low of 3.9 percent in March and a high of 4.6 percent in May and October. Compared to a year ago, the October rate was down from 5.4 percent representing 40,000 fewer jobless workers. Compared with two years ago, the October rate was down from 5.7 percent representing 57,000 fewer jobless workers.

Among the eleven largest states for which seasonally adjusted data are available, Pennsylvania's 4.6 percent unemployment rate in October ranked ninth, up from tenth in September. Only North Carolina at 3.2 percent and Massachusetts at 4.5 percent were lower. Eight states, including Pennsylvania, had unemployment rate increases over the month while rates fell in three.

TABLE 2
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
(Not seasonally adjusted, number in thousands)

ESTABLISHMENT DATA	OCT. 1989 AP/	SEPT. 1989 P/	AUG. 1989	SEPT. 1988	NET CHANGE TO SEPT. 1989 FROM: AUG. 1989	SEPT. 1988
NONAG. WAGE AND SALARY	5156.2	5125.0	5099.5	5074.9	25.5	50.1
—MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	1047.1	1050.9	1055.5	1060.2	-4.6	-9.3
DURABLE GOODS INDUSTRIES	591.8	594.9	597.9	604.3	-3.0	-9.4
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS		31.3	31.8	31.9	-0.5	-0.6
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES		21.8	21.4	21.6	0.4	0.2
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS		47.1	48.1	47.9	-1.0	-0.8
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES		92.6	92.2	91.5	0.4	1.1
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS		89.6	90.9	92.1	-1.3	-2.5
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL		111.7	111.7	108.9	0.0	2.8
ELECTRIC & ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT		86.0	86.4	92.4	-0.4	-6.4
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT		58.8	58.9	61.0	-0.1	-2.2
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS		35.8	35.8	36.3	0.0	-0.5
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURES		20.2	20.7	20.7	-0.5	-0.5
NONDURABLE GOODS INDUSTRIES	455.3	456.0	457.6	455.9	-1.6	0.1
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS		93.0	92.8	93.1	0.2	-0.1
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES		1.1	1.0	1.2	0.1	-0.1
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS		30.9	30.9	31.0	0.0	-0.1
APPAREL AND OTHER TEXTILE PRODS.		82.4	82.4	84.0	0.0	-1.6
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS		41.8	42.4	42.0	-0.6	-0.2
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING		84.3	84.8	83.3	-0.5	1.0
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS		61.6	61.7	59.8	-0.1	1.8
PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS		10.6	10.7	10.6	-0.1	0.0
RUBBER AND PLASTICS PRODUCTS		40.1	40.7	40.6	-0.6	-0.5
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS		10.2	10.2	10.3	0.0	-0.1
—NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	4104.8	4070.4	4029.2	4011.9	41.2	58.5
MINING	28.2	28.3	28.1	29.4	0.2	-1.1
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	257.0	258.1	261.9	249.8	-3.8	8.3
TRANSPORTATION	151.4	150.3	142.7	149.5	7.6	0.8
PUBLIC UTILITIES	103.1	103.5	90.7	104.7	12.8	-1.2
COMMUNICATIONS		49.1	35.5	50.0	13.6	-0.9
ELECTRIC, GAS AND SANITARY		54.4	55.2	54.7	-0.8	-0.3
WHOLESALE TRADE	270.4	270.5	272.5	270.9	-2.0	-0.4
RETAIL TRADE	891.0	885.5	885.0	886.0	0.5	-0.5
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES		129.0	128.6	125.3	0.4	3.7
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	296.6	298.0	300.7	293.7	-2.7	4.3
BANKING		88.8	89.9	86.9	-1.1	1.9
INSURANCE CARRIERS		86.2	86.1	85.1	0.1	1.1
SERVICES	1400.0	1387.8	1383.0	1345.6	4.8	42.2
BUSINESS SERVICES		250.0	250.0	235.0	0.0	15.0
HEALTH SERVICES		451.4	453.1	434.5	-1.7	16.9
--HOSPITALS		245.5	246.2	237.6	-0.7	7.9
LEGAL SERVICES		39.0	39.3	38.4	-0.3	0.6
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES		144.8	124.7	145.9	20.1	-1.1
SOCIAL SERVICES		92.6	93.5	90.4	-0.9	2.2
OTHER SERVICES		410.0	422.4	401.4	-12.4	8.6
GOVERNMENT	706.7	688.4	664.6	682.3	23.8	6.1
FEDERAL		139.6	140.4	140.3	-0.8	-0.7
STATE		157.6	146.7	155.7	10.9	1.9
LOCAL		391.2	377.5	386.3	13.7	4.9
—PERSONS IN LABOR-MGMT. DISPUTES	4.3	3.7	14.8	2.8	-11.1	0.9

AP/ = Advanced preliminary, based on early survey returns.
P/ = Preliminary data.

OCTOBER NON-FARM JOB COUNT HIGHEST ON RECORD.

According to advance preliminary results from a survey of employer payrolls, Pennsylvania's total nonagricultural job level of 5,156,200 for October was the highest on record. This job count represented an increase of 31,200 jobs from September and 53,500 from this period last year.

All of the growth came from nonmanufacturing industries. The increases in services, government, and retail trade suggest that Pennsylvania's job picture remains relatively strong.

NON-FARM JOBS UP 25,500 IN SEPTEMBER

Pennsylvania's non-farm jobs total increased to 5,125,000, up 25,500 since August. This is the second-highest on record, surpassed only by the 5,140,200 recorded in June of this year.

Manufacturing jobs declined 4,600 since August, mostly because of a loss of 3,000 jobs in the durable goods sector. The largest declines were in the stone, clay, and glass products (-1,000) and the fabricated metal products (-1,300) industry lines. Nondurable goods industries declined by 1,600.

Nonmanufacturing jobs increased by 41,200, for a total of 4,070,400 – the second-highest level on record. The primary causes of this increase were the seasonal gains in government (up 23,800) because of schools re-opening and the expansion of 12,800 jobs in the public utilities industry line led by the return of communications workers following the settlement of a labor dispute.

Services, with an accrual of 4,800 jobs brought about by the return of private educational services workers from summer vacations, reached a record-high total of 1,387,800 .

An increase of 500 jobs in retail trade was below normal expectations for this period.

PENNSYLVANIA WAGE & SALARY JOBS
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED DATA

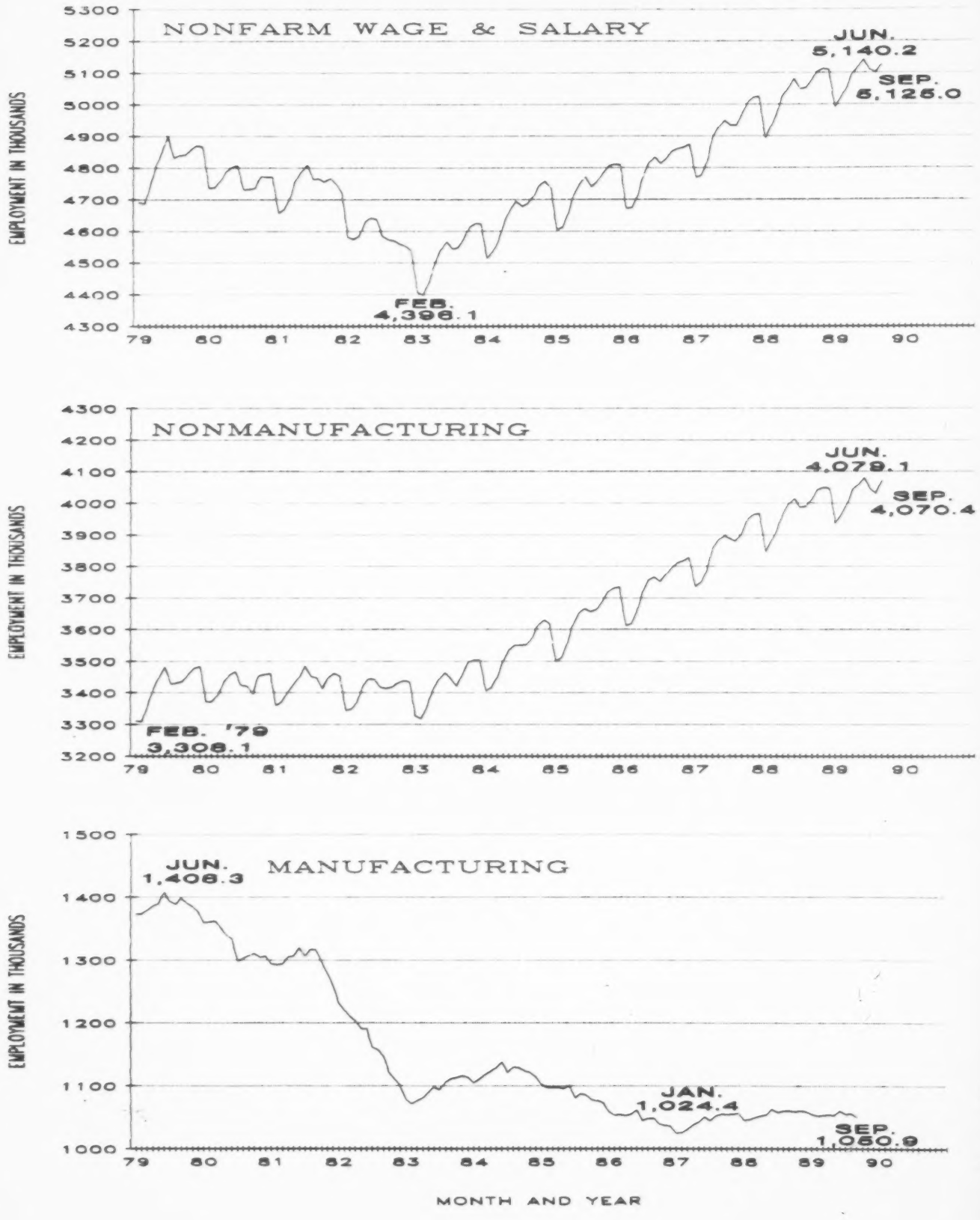


TABLE 3
PENNSYLVANIA HOURS AND EARNINGS
OF MANUFACTURING AND SELECTED NONMANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS
(Not seasonally adjusted, number in thousands)

INDUSTRY TITLE	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	SEPT. 1989 P/	AUG. 1989	SEPT. 1988	SEPT. 1989 P/	AUG 1989	SEPT. 1988	SEPT. 1989 P/	AUG. 1989	SEPT. 1988
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	$433.46	$427.88	$429.32	40.7	40.5	41.4	$10.65	$10.58	$10.37
DURABLE GOODS	471.21	465.34	471.33	41.7	41.4	42.5	11.30	11.24	11.09
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	358.27	358.40	355.01	39.5	40.0	40.9	9.07	8.96	8.68
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	371.46	370.98	370.98	40.2	40.5	40.9	9.24	9.16	9.07
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODS.	483.66	474.03	466.34	43.3	42.4	43.1	11.17	11.18	10.82
PRIMARY METALS	541.80	536.42	564.52	42.0	41.9	44.0	12.90	12.85	12.83
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	451.08	450.24	456.17	42.0	42.0	42.9	10.74	10.72	10.68
NONELECTRICAL MACHINERY	494.89	487.80	491.02	42.7	42.4	43.3	11.59	11.50	11.34
ELECTRIC AND ELECTRONIC MACH.	430.73	424.73	420.86	41.1	40.8	41.1	10.48	10.41	10.24
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMEN	544.77	529.10	554.70	42.1	40.7	43.0	12.94	13.00	12.90
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PROD.	433.13	437.38	434.51	39.7	40.2	41.5	10.91	10.88	10.47
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURES	422.53	404.29	406.58	39.6	39.1	39.9	10.67	10.34	10.19
NONDURABLE GOODS	384.94	378.84	374.88	39.4	39.3	39.9	9.77	9.66	9.39
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	436.31	431.14	423.54	41.2	41.1	41.2	10.59	10.49	10.28
TOBACCO PRODUCT	285.12	275.84	256.02	40.8	41.7	41.0	6.53	6.61	6.22
TEXTILE PRODUCTS	283.73	284.23	283.81	38.7	38.8	39.2	7.59	7.43	7.24
APPAREL AND RELATED PRODUCTS	225.63	226.10	227.43	34.5	35.0	36.1	6.54	6.46	6.30
PAPER PRODUCTS	482.63	498.37	482.85	42.8	43.2	43.5	11.51	11.49	11.10
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	438.48	432.23	435.77	38.1	38.8	40.2	11.24	11.14	10.84
CHEMICALS AND ALLED PRODUCTS	541.37	508.23	517.90	43.0	40.4	41.8	12.59	12.56	12.39
PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS	616.98	563.04	624.09	44.1	42.0	43.4	13.99	14.12	14.38
RUBBER AND PLASTICS PRODUCTS	391.35	380.07	379.31	41.5	41.0	41.5	9.43	9.27	9.14
LEATHER PRODUCTS	264.80	262.48	232.04	38.6	38.6	38.6	6.86	6.80	6.34
NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES									
ANTHRACITE COAL MINING	486.36	466.57	437.37	38.9	37.0	38.6	12.76	12.61	11.96
BIT. COAL & LIGNITE MINING	668.47	682.53	649.94	41.3	41.1	40.8	16.21	16.12	15.93
COMMUNICATIONS	570.96	519.56	542.24	40.9	39.3	39.9	13.96	13.22	13.59
ELECTRIC, GAS, & SANITARY	694.56	678.18	661.00	42.9	42.5	42.7	16.19	15.91	15.48
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES	191.03	94.30	186.59	28.3	28.7	28.4	6.75	6.77	6.57

P/ Preliminary data.

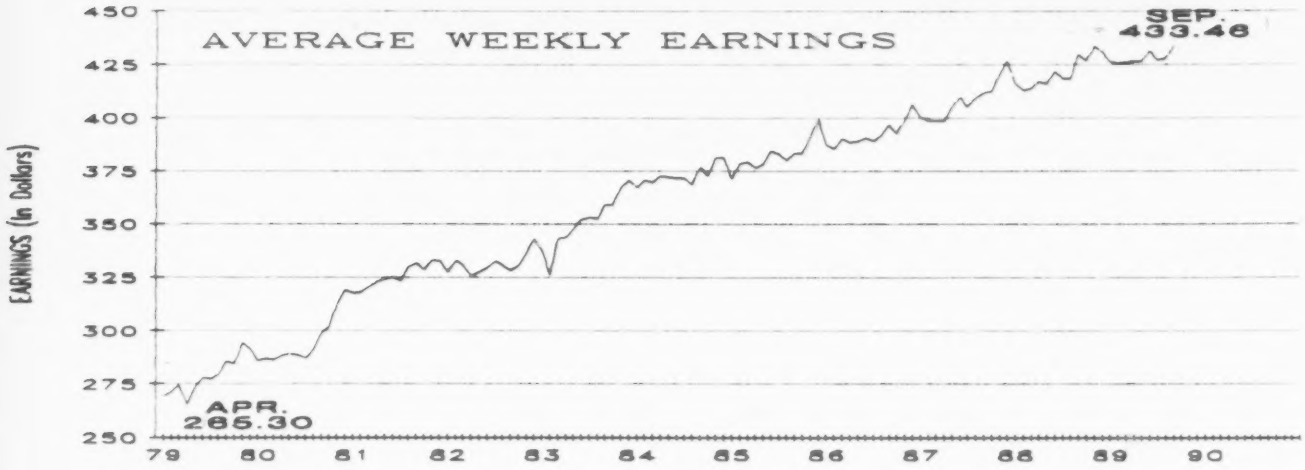
INCREASE IN HOURS WORKED DURING SEPTEMBER

Preliminary figures for September indicate that an increase of $0.09 an hour in wages and a 0.2 of an hour longer workweek gave Pennsylvania's manufacturing production workers an average weekly paycheck of $433.46. The increase in hours worked was surprising in light of the economic softening. However, larger than expected increases in the workweeks of various industries contributed to this growth.

The increase of 2.6 hours in the petroleum and coal products industry was the result of overtime hours in several firms. The addition of 1.4 hours in the transportation equipment industry line was the result of a return to a normal workweek by a firm that had a short workweek in August. Additional overtime worked in a few large firms in this same industry line also contributed to the increase.

In nonmanufacturing, workers in the anthracite coal mining industry line had an increase in hourly earnings, along with a longer workweek. It's probable that backlogged orders are being filled after settlement of labor disputes that occurred in prior months.

PENNSYLVANIA HOURS & EARNINGS
FOR MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS



PENNSYLVANIA MANUFACTURING ACTIVITY INDEX
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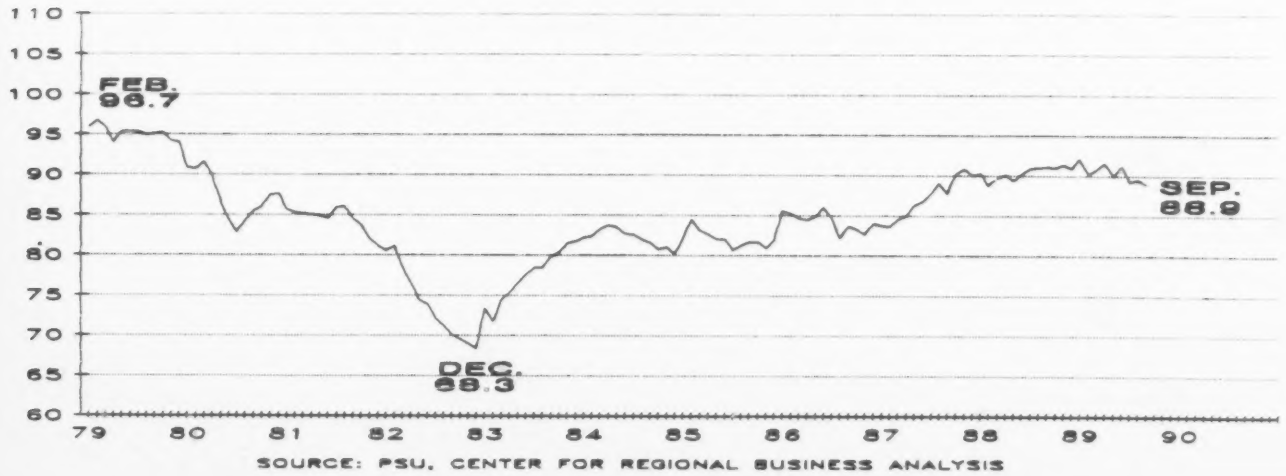

SOURCE: PSU, CENTER FOR REGIONAL BUSINESS ANALYSIS

TABLE 4
UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION REGULAR PROGRAM
(Not seasonally adjusted)

	SEPT. 1989	AUG. 1989	SEPT. 1988	NET CHANGE FROM AUG. 89	NET CHANGE FROM SEPT. 88
CLAIMS ACTIVITY					
Initial Claims	65,803	72,789	55,407	-6,986	10,396
Weeks Claimed	421,435	538,497	380,936	-117,062	40,499
...Average Weekly Volume	100,342	117,065	86,576	-16,723	13,766
Insured Unemployment Rate	2.1%	2.5%	1.9%	-0.4	0.2
PAYMENT ACTIVITY					
First Payments	21,032	28,904	18,688	-7,872	2,344
Final Payments	6,827	9,016	6,439	-2,189	388
Weeks Paid	385,838	483,985	374,937	-98,147	10,901
Net Benefit Amount	$64,572,574	$75,602,357	$56,123,895	-$11,029,783	$8,448,679
Average Check Amount	$167.36	$156.21	$149.69	$11.15	$17.67

WEEKS CLAIMED DOWN SHARPLY IN SEPTEMBER

Claims activity slowed in September. Weeks claimed dropped by 117,062 or 22 percent and initial claims by 6,986 or 10 percent. This downturn in claims mirrored the 1988 movement from August to September. However, the September 1989 claims totals represented substantial increases from a year ago, as weeks claimed were 40,499 or 11 percent higher and initial claims 10,396 or 19 percent higher than the September 1988 totals. Through the first-three quarters of 1989 weeks claimed were up 216,756 or 4 percent and initial claims 32,851 or 5 percent compared to the same period in 1988. Reflecting the over-the-month drop in weeks claimed, the Insured Unemployment Rate (IUR) in September fell by 0.4 of a percentage point to 2.1 percent. Although the September 1989 IUR was above September 1988's 1.9 percent, the 1989 rate is the second lowest for the month since 1969.

The average check amount jumped by $11.15 from August to September to $167.36, which was the highest average since June. Despite the higher average check amount, the net benefit amount dropped from $75.6 million in August to $64.6 million in September because weeks paid plummeted by 98,147 or 20 percent from a month ago. During September, income trailed disbursements by $58 million reducing cash reserves in the Trust Fund at the end of the month to $1.57 billion.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION TRUST FUND - SEPTEMBER 1989

Income	$ 6,893,218	Cash Reserves	$ 1,565,321,516
Disbursements	$ 64,571,649	Net Reserves	$ 1,565,321,516

UNEMPLOYMENT ..... A GEOGRAPHIC VIEW

SIXTY-SEVEN COUNTIES MAINTAIN SINGLE-DIGIT UNEMPLOYMENT RATES IN SEPTEMBER

Single-digit unadjusted unemployment rates were maintained by all sixty-seven counties in September. The rates ranged from 2.4 percent in Chester County to 7.4 percent in Clearfield County.

Two new counties joined the ranks of full employment with rates of 5.0 percent or less, and two counties dropped back, holding the total at forty-six from August.

Seven counties held their August rates in September, with modest increases or decreases in the remaining counties. The State's unadjusted rate of 4.0 percent for September was matched by four of its counties (Butler, Lehigh, Washington, and Wyoming).

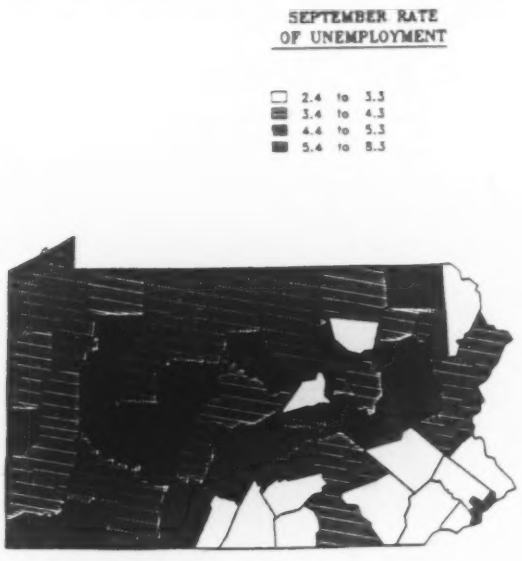

TABLE 5
PENNSYLVANIA COUNTIES RANKED BY RATE OF UNEMPLOYMENT
(Not seasonally adjusted, preliminary)
SEPTEMBER - 1989

COUNTY	RANK	RATE (%)	VOLUME
Chester	1	2.4	4500
Sullivan	2	2.6	100
Lancaster	3	2.7	6100
Montgomery	4	2.8	10700
Adams	5	3.0	1200
Cumberland	5	3.0	3300
Delaware	5	3.0	8800
Union	8	3.1	500
Bucks	9	3.2	9300
Wayne	9	3.2	700
Berks	11	3.3	5900
Franklin	11	3.3	1900
Fulton	11	3.3	200
Allegheny	14	3.5	22800
Bradford	14	3.5	1100
York	16	3.6	6600
Columbia	17	3.7	1200
Mercer	17	3.7	1900
Monroe	17	3.7	1700
Centre	20	3.8	2500
Montour	20	3.8	300
Northampton	20	3.8	4500
Warren	20	3.8	900
Lebanon	24	3.9	2500
Butler	25	4.0	2900
Lehigh	25	4.0	6100
Washington	25	4.0	3700
Wyoming	25	4.0	500
Lawrence	29	4.2	2000
Pike	29	4.2	500
Dauphin	31	4.3	5900
Erie	32	4.4	5900
Tioga	32	4.4	800
Venango	32	4.4	1100
Lackawanna	35	4.6	5100
Crawford	36	4.7	1900
McKean	36	4.7	1000
Elk	38	4.8	900
Perry	38	4.8	1000
Cameron	40	4.9	100
Lycoming	40	4.9	3000
Philadelphia	40	4.9	36100
Snyder	40	4.9	900
Westmoreland	40	4.9	8500
Blair	45	5.0	3100
Jefferson	45	5.0	1000
Potter	47	5.2	400
Somerset	48	5.3	1700
Fayette	49	5.5	3200
Luzerne	49	5.5	8900
Schuylkill	49	5.5	4000
Clarion	52	5.6	1000
Susquehanna	53	5.7	1000
Armstrong	54	5.8	1700
Carbon	54	5.8	1500
Northumberland	54	5.8	2800
Clinton	57	5.9	900
Beaver	58	6.0	3600
Juniata	58	6.0	600
Bedford	60	6.4	1400
Cambria	61	6.7	4300
Forest	62	6.8	100
Greene	62	6.8	900
Huntingdon	64	7.0	1300
Indiana	64	7.0	2400
Mifflin	66	7.3	1600
Clearfield	67	7.4	2600

TABLE 6
TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT VOLUME AND RATE
BY MAJOR LABOR MARKET AREA IN PENNSYLVANIA
(Seasonally adjusted, number in thousands)

AREA	SEPTEMBER 1989 * UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER	SEPTEMBER 1989 * UNEMPLOYMENT RATE%	AUGUST 1989 UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER	AUGUST 1989 UNEMPLOYMENT RATE%	SEPTEMBER 1988 UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER	SEPTEMBER 1988 UNEMPLOYMENT RATE%
UNITED STATES	6584.0	5.3	6421.0	5.2	6614.0	5.4
PENNSYLVANIA	241.0	4.1	248.0	4.3	304.0	5.2
LABOR MARKET AREA						
ALLENTOWN-BETHLEHEM MSA	14.4	4.3	14.1	3.7	14.8	4.5
ALTOONA MSA	3.4	5.7	3.6	6.0	4.4	7.3
BEAVER COUNTY PMSA	3.6	6.1	4.2	7.1	5.5	9.1
ERIE MSA	6.3	4.7	6.1	4.6	8.0	6.1
HARRISBURG-LEB-CARLISLE MSA	12.4	3.8	11.7	3.6	14.4	4.4
JOHNSTOWN MSA	7.0	7.2	7.0	7.3	7.6	7.9
LANCASTER MSA	6.3	2.8	6.8	3.1	7.9	3.6
PHILADELPHIA PMSA	90.1	3.7	88.6	3.7	105.4	4.3
PITTSBURGH PMSA	39.1	4.0	40.3	4.2	56.9	5.9
READING MSA	6.3	3.5	6.5	3.7	7.9	4.5
SCRANTON–WILKES-BARRE MSA	18.4	5.1	19.4	5.4	21.5	6.0
SHARON MSA	2.1	4.0	2.0	3.9	2.7	5.3
STATE COLLEGE MSA	2.5	3.8	2.8	4.3	3.3	5.2
WILLIAMSPORT MSA	3.3	5.5	3.6	6.0	3.5	5.9
YORK MSA	8.1	3.7	9.8	4.5	9.7	4.4

* Preliminary data.

FULL EMPLOYMENT CONTINUES IN TEN LABOR MARKET AREAS IN SEPTEMBER

For the third consecutive month, ten of Pennsylvania's fifteen major labor market areas maintained full employment with rates (seasonally adjusted) of 5.0 percent or less. There were only small changes in the rates from August levels.

All areas recorded rates lower than during the same period last year. The climate in the labor market areas is in line with that of the State, still very healthy, although leveling off.

SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS

In September, the unemployment rates, not seasonally adjusted, for the Service Delivery Areas (SDAs) ranged from 2.4 percent for SDA 21 (Chester County) to 6.0 percent for SDA 05 (Beaver County). Several SDAs have been redefined with the release of August Data. See table 7 on next page.

TABLE 7
MONTHLY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION
SEPTEMBER 1989 — PRELIMINARY
(DATA NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED, VOLUME IN THOUSANDS)

SDA NO.	COUNTIES	LABOR FORCE	EMP.	UNEMP.	RATE(%)
01	Erie	133.6	127.8	5.9	4.4
02	Clarion, Crawford, Forest, Venango, Warren	107.7	102.7	5.0	4.6
03	City of Pittsburgh	175.7	168.9	6.8	3.9
04	Allegheny County minus City of Pittsburgh	480.2	464.2	16.0	3.3
05	Beaver	59.5	55.9	3.6	6.0
06	Armstrong, Butler, Indiana	135.6	128.6	7.0	5.1
07	Fayette, Westmoreland	231.9	220.3	11.7	5.0
08	Greene, Washington	105.0	100.4	4.6	4.4
09	Cameron, Clearfield, Elk, Jefferson, McKean, Potter	104.4	98.4	6.0	5.7
10	Bedford, Blair, Cambria, Fulton, Huntingdon, Somerset	203.2	191.3	11.9	5.9
*11	Centre, Clinton, Columbia, Lycoming, Mifflin, Snyder, Union	230.5	219.9	10.6	4.6
13	Bradford, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Tioga, Wyoming	84.1	80.5	3.5	4.2
14	Lackawanna	109.8	104.8	5.0	4.6
15	Carbon, Monroe, Pike, Wayne	105.2	100.8	4.4	4.2
16	Luzerne, Schuylkill	234.3	221.3	13.0	5.5
17	Philadelphia	736.4	700.3	36.1	4.9
18	Bucks	295.4	286.1	9.3	3.2
19	Montgomery	388.1	377.4	10.7	2.8
20	Delaware	298.4	289.6	8.8	3.0
21	Chester	191.3	186.8	4.5	2.4
22	Lehigh, Northampton	269.2	258.6	10.6	3.9
23	Berks	179.3	173.5	5.9	3.3
*24	Cumberland, Dauphin, Juniata, Lebanon, Perry	341.8	328.5	13.3	3.9
25	Lancaster	224.1	218.0	6.1	2.7
26	York	183.5	177.0	6.6	3.6
27	Adams, Franklin	97.3	94.2	3.1	3.2
28	Lawrence, Mercer	99.4	95.6	3.9	3.9
*29	Montour, Northumberland	57.4	54.3	3.1	5.5
	PENNSYLVANIA - TOTAL	5862.0	5626.0	237.0	4.0

* These SDAs have been redefined starting with August data.

A Service Delivery Area is a geographical planning region defined by the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA).

TECHNICAL NOTES

Civilian Labor Force Estimates

Civilian Labor Force - Estimated number of persons 16 years of age and over, employed or unemployed during week including 12th of month, distributed by place of residence.

Total Employed - Includes nonagricultural wage and salary workers, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, domestics, agricultural workers, and persons involved in labor disputes. Employment distributed by place of residence.

Total Unemployed - Estimated number of persons, by place of residence, who did not work during reference week and were looking for work, whether or not eligible for unemployment compensation. Includes those who did not work and were waiting to be called back to an old job or to report to a new job.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

Collection - Nonagricultural wage and salary employment as well as hours and earnings estimates based on monthly reports from sample of employers. Under cooperative arrangement with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Bureau of Research & Statistics of the Pennsylvania Department of Labor & Industry, mails, edits, and processes reports, which are subsequently incorporated in national data.

Industrial Classification - Employer establishments classified by industry on basis of their principal product or service. The Standard Industrial Classification Manual (U.S. Office of Management and Budget, Washington, D.C., 1972, amended 1977) used for classification.

Nonagricultural Employment - A count of jobs by place of work. Includes persons on paid sick leave, paid holiday, or paid vacation. Excluded are persons laid off, on strike, or on unpaid vacation during entire reporting period. Proprietors, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, farm workers, and domestic workers also excluded. Government employment covers only civilian employes. Full-time teachers considered employed during the summer vacation period, whether or not paid in those months.

Benchmark Data - Employment estimates compared annually with complete count of employment, by industry. Where revisions necessary, monthly estimates adjusted to new benchmark. Following revisions to new benchmark, industry data projected forward to current month by use of sample trends. Basic source of benchmark information is tabulations of employment data, by industry and area, compiled from contribution reports of employers covered under Pennsylvania Unemployment Compensation Law.

Hours and Earnings

Method of Computing Averages - Average hours computed by dividing total production worker hours worked during one week (the seven-day period which includes 12th of month) by number of production workers for week. Average hourly earnings computed by dividing total production worker payroll for one week by total production worker hours for week. Average weekly earnings derived by multiplying average hourly earnings by average weekly hours.

Definitions - Definitions of production or similar workers, payroll, and hours - from which average hours and earnings data are derived - follow:

Production Workers - Includes working supervisors and all nonsupervisory workers (including group leaders and trainees) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspection, receiving, storage, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping, maintenance, repair, janitorial and guard services, product development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (such as power plant), and record keeping and other services closely associated with production operations.

Payroll - Represents payroll for full- and part-time production, construction, or nonsupervisory workers who received pay for any part of pay periods which include 12th of month. Payroll is reported before deductions for Social Security, group insurance, withholding tax, bonds, and union dues; also includes pay for overtime, holidays, vacations, and sick leave paid directly by the firm.

Hours - Represents hours worked or paid, during pay periods which include 12th of month, for production, construction, or nonsupervisory workers. Hours include time paid for holidays and vacations, and for sick leave when pay received directly from firm.

Unemployment Compensation

Initial Claims - Notices of unemployment filed to request a determination of entitlement to compensation in a new benefit year (period of eligibility) following a period of employment or to begin a second or subsequent period of eligibility within the benefit year following interim employment within the benefit year.

Weeks Claimed - Requests for benefits filed by claimants which certify to the fact the claimants experienced total, partial, or part-total unemployment for given weeks.

Average Weekly Claims - Total number of weeks claimed in a month divided by the number of weeks in the month.

Insured Unemployment Rate (IUR) - Ratio of the average weekly number of persons claiming unemployment compensation benefits within the given month to average annual covered employment. Calculated by dividing the month's average weekly continued weeks claimed by the latest 12 month average covered employment for which data is available.

First Payment - First benefit check a claimant receives for a week of unemployment in a benefit year.

Weeks Paid - Weeks claimed which were paid to eligible claimants upon certification that unemployment compensation qualifying unemployment was experienced during given weeks.

Net Benefit Amount - Amount of regular unemployment compensation benefits paid to claimants, after adjusting for returned and redeposited benefit checks.

Income - Amount of funds deposited into the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund for the current month including employer and employe contributions, transfers from other sources such as the Special Administration Fund, redeposited unemployment compensation checks, federal benefit program reimbursements, loans, and interest earnings.

Disbursements - Amount of funds disbursed from the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund for the current month including the payment of state unemployment compensation benefits, federal program benefits, refunds, and voluntary federal loan repayments.

Balance - Amount of funds available in the State's Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund to pay unemployment compensation benefits.

Federal Loans - Balance of unemployment compensation loans owed by Pennsylvania to the federal government.

Net Reserves - Amount of funds available in the State's Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund available to pay unemployment compensation benefits minus the balance of federal loans.

PUBLICATION ANNOUNCEMENT

The Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry, Bureau of Research and Statistics is releasing the publication PENNSYLVANIA ANNUAL PLANNING INFORMATION REPORT, FISCAL YEAR 1990. This annual publication contains economic and demographic statistics and analysis for use in planning and administering job development and training programs. If you wish to obtain a copy of this free publication, complete the address form provided.

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